WM. H. TRIMMIER.

Devoted to Southern Rights, Folitics, 3orisaiture, and Miscellany.

RETURN OF ELECTION FOR 1864.

BOXES.

Cherokee.

Bethlehem,

Thorn's.

McKelvev's.

Walls' Mill,

Hobby's, Johnsonville,

Green's, .

Cunningham's,

Rich IIII, .

licbron. Veragesville,

Soi tude,

Moore's,

Centry's,

Campobello,

Bivingsville.

Bomar's, . Grassy Pond, .

ADDRESS

ery, on the 20th instant, for mutual confer

ence, with a view to uniformity of prices

between the several States, and by a reduc-tion of prices just to the Government and the people, to sustain the credit of the country, the undersigned were appointed

committee to address you on this important

subject, and to appeal to you, who of all

have it most in your power to bring about

ida, Mississippi and Tennessee.

edar Hill, .

Holly Springs, ..

Wilkens'.

Cashviile,

Reidvide Crawtonis, Sle.

Woodruffs, . Cross Auchor, .

Hurricane Shoals.

Beech Springs,

Pacolett, Cavins' Old Field, .

Glenn Springs, . Limestone Springs, .

85 PER ANNUM

SPARTANBURG, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1864.

272 267 272 180 367 99 219 112 153 171 204 100 120

129 132 136 84 86 80 98 34 27 17 12

POST OFFICE. PROM THE DATE

The mail for Spartanburg and Union Rail-ad will close every day, (Saturday's except-4 P. M. The mail for Greenville, closes every Mon-. Wednesday and Friday, at 4 A. M. The mail for Scuffletown, closes every Wed-The mail for Ratherfordton, N C., closes every Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M. The mail for Laurens C. H., (direct) closes every Friday, at . . . 4 P. M. The mail for Yorkville, via (Limestone Springs direct) closes every Sunday, at 4 P M.

The mail for Jackson's Hill, closes every Sunday, at 4 P. M. The mail for Fingerville, closes every Wed 4 P. M. . The mail for Shelby, N. C., closes every The muil for Yorkville, S. C., (via Coudy) ville) closes every Wednes ay, at 4 P. M. The mail for Mountain Ridge, closes every Friday, at J. A. LEE, P. M.

Oct. 13, 1864.

TAX IN KIND. TRODUCERS of Spartenburg District are hereby notified that the following mills have been established for the collection of the tithe wheat of the Crop of 1864, to wit:

SAMUEL MORGAN. P. P. GOFORTH,
JAS. NESBITT,
JAMES ANDERSON,
DAVID ANDERSON, SILAS SENSON, C. P. BARRY, E. P. BAOWN, A. FLOYD, JOSEPH FINGER, LEROY MCARTHUR. HUMPHREY YARBOROUGH, (Near

Woodrutts.)
JAMES L. HILL.
Receipts from any other mas than those above named, will not be recognized. Such receipts must be presented to the regular Tax in Kind Agent, as soon as received, that he may credit the protucers estimate.

The receipts of bonded Quartermaster's and

Commissacies and of Agents authorized to recieve Tax in Kind, are the only receipts valid a producer for his tithe tax.

All others are worthless. It is strictly for-

bidden that any other persons than those above named shall give receipts for the tithe. The following mills have been established for receiving the Tithe. Wheat-grop of 1864,

D. I. JETER, LEROY MEASTHUR, O. F. SI d'PSON, Captain and Post Quartermaster, 5th C. D., S. C. Sept 15 20 2in

COMPANY NOTICE!

LL the members belonging to my com pany, are commanded to rendezvous a trianburg C. H., on the first SATURDAY in November next, for dell and instruction, and to make all necessary arrangements for the ounplete organization of the company. B. M. HIGH, Ca

ESTRAY.

WILLIAM BRACKWOOD tolls before me about sixteen hands high, supposed to be 17 or 18 years old; one hind foot white, and has seen appraised at one hundred and twenty five

The owner can find him on North Pacolon two miles above Camp's Bridge W. T. THO N. 18 .

Enrolling Office, SPARTANBURG C. H., S. C. Sept. 17, 1861. N obedience to orders received at this office, all youths between the ages of 16 and 17 years, are required to report at this office for enrollment, before the 5th of October next. They must come prepared to furnish the years, months, and days of their a. e. The confeder ate authorisies will not call them into service

until they become 17 years of age.

J. H. MARSHALL

Bieut, and Enrolling Office.

Wanted to Hire.

TM siere artilly Twenty flands to work at an Iron Forge, to this District, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Apply at this office or by letter to the subscriber at Pacoletto Depot. LEE L SMITH.

Enrolling Office,

SPARTANBURG C. H., S. C. Augu t 8, 1861.

OMPLAINTS have been made to me that
certain persons who have been detailed oungrounds of public necessity, are charging unreasonable prices for the products of their labor. The necessity for the detail of a man ceases, whenever his neighbor's determine that his prices are unreasonable. All such persons will certainly be sent to the army.

Tanners, Millers, Shoemakers, Blacksmi hs, Mill wrights &c.; take warning You are de-tailed for the benefit of your neighbors, and not on any other grounds
J. H. MARSHALL,

Lient, and Enrolling Officer. Aug 11

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS. E HEREBY give notice that we will prosecute according to law, any and overy person, who may hereafter trespass on our hand situated near the town of Spartan-burg.

May 26

A Secretary CAMERON & CO.

Palmetto Sharpshooters, THE mea at present absent without leave from Company M., of this Regiment, will ern at once to their command or be advertised as Deserters. . F. G. LATHAM.

Capt. Co. M., P. S. S. Carolina Spartan will copy three times and send bill. 21

Dental Notice. WILL be in my office only three days in the week, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and BATURDAY.

C. LEE, D. D. S.

Lost. BETWHEN the Methodist Caurch and Mr.

H. Mitchell's, a small gold LOCKET—
about the size of a twenty-five cent piece—containing a gentleman's likeness A liberal reward will be pa d for it if left at this office.

And 25

LOCKET—
Producers grain sacks for the delivery of their
tithe, which are to be returned to this Depot.

A. H. KIRBY. Agent.

Depot No. 1, Sec. 4, 5th C. D., S. C.

Sept. 20

to me to obtain amounts due to their deceased kindred for effects of which they The mail for Mcritsville, closes every Wed- died possessed of, and of which no account has been given. I would say to all such that I am now in correspondence with an Afmy, agent at Richmond, to obtain said amounts, Court House, and by calling on me at my office, I will endeavor to recover the same for them.

> CLAIM AGENT, I have received the amounts due on the fol lowing claims. Parties interested will please call and receipt for amounts, or send an order by some responsible person.

Sept 22, 1864. Blanton Ambrose, Harris, J. G. Jr. Horton, Joel A Willis, A P Griffin, John M 4 A. M. Reaves, Green Keller, J A Hembree, Robt Hammett, W T Foster, J. H.

HEREBY certify, That J. M. ELFORD of Spartanburg So. Ca. Agent of the ver-cuants Insurance Company, incorporated by the state of Virginin, has complied with the conditions and requisitions of the Act of the General Assembly entitled. An Act to reguhite the Agencies of Insurance Companies Lot incorparated in the State of Sauth Carolina," and I hereby License the raid J. M. Elford, Agent, as foresaid, to take risks and transact all business of Insurance, in this tate, for, a dip babels of said Campanies. in behalf of said Company, to continue until January 1865.

W. LAVAL, For Comptroller General, Sep 15

him.
I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars, for his apprehension and lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., August 19, 1861. will voluntarily report to me within a reason-able time from this date. I will furnish them transportation, and I trust that many will embrace this opportunity to return to their duty, and thus wipe out the stigma of descriton from

\$100 REWARD. RUNAWAY about six weeks since, tay ne-gro boy PINK. Said boy is about 25 years old-mulatto-5 feet 8 inches hig . and weights about 149 pounds. Pink is supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood of Charp-obello, in this District. The above reward will be paid for his-apprehension and holysment in fail.

H. H. THOMSON
July 21

12

Prof. E. Fall. Will give to a limited number of pupils. private lessons in instrumental and yo

cal music, at College charges, payable invariably, in advance.

For the benefit of those who desire to fit them. selves for the positions of Teachers and t eraness, a separate class with be formed for in struction in the theory and harmony of music. Early applications are requested.

TOWN ORDI ANCE.

BE it ordained, that from and after the 1st day of October next. That all Goats run ning at large within the incorporate limits of the town. That the owners thereof shall be liable to the payment of Ten Dollars tax on at a low rate; the other, to invest your sur each Goat to be paid on demand for the same.

Done and ratified in Council, Sept 14, 1864.

J. B. CLEVELAND, Intendant,

Ditts money in Government securities. It must be plain to you that this will-sustain the Council of the Counci J. M. ELFORD, Clerk.

Dental Notice M Y. office is over Bobo, Edwards & Carlists'
Law Office. C. LEE, D. D. S.

MEADQUARTER'S, CONSCRIPT DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, September I, 1664. Sin: By special order of the War Department all members of company K 27th Regiment S. C. V., recently disbanded have be-

assigned to other companies in the same re-You will act upon this letter as informationand cause the return of all such men, absenwithout leave, to their commands.

Respectfully yours, ROBERT W. SHAND, Lieut, and A. A. Lieut. Mansuall, Enfolling Office, Spartan-

TAX IN KIND, CROP OF 1864. DRODUCERS are hereby notified that I am now ready to receive the Tithe Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cured Hay and Wool of the crop of

It is desirable that the Producer pay the time, if possible, so as to take a receipt in full. The receipts of Miller's' who have been authorized to collect the tithe wheat, will be taken up by me atid credit d on the Producers

good condition, when delivered either at the mills or the Tax Depots. I will furnish to the

CLAIM AGENCY.

As many persons have made application

J. M. ELFORD, Claim Agent. August 18, 1864.

J. M. ELFORD, Claim Agent.

Wilkins, T T Lipscombe, W E Johnson, Jas Duncan, J M Pertit, Henry Young, Wm. H. Hobby, Jas. A. Harm, Lues, P. Smith, Edward Paine, Isaiah Petty, Joseph

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER GENEL

COLUMBIA, July 26th, A. D., 1861.

\$50 Reward! NAWAY from the subscriber on the UNAWAY from the subscriber on the about 5 feet 9 inches high; copper color, about 19 years of age; had on when he left a blue Jeans coat, besides taking other clothes with

MRS. JUNIUS THO SON.

Lime! Lime! Lime!! A T the kilns, Fresh Lime is now on hand of the best quality, for exchange only for provisions, leather, from etc., from the producers. Exchange only on the eld trices on both sides.

Enrolling Office.

SEVERAL Deserters have recently sent mesh them, or place them under guard, if they would voluntarily report to me. I will state for the benefit of all soldiers who are impropher life, and to your own future interes not punish or place under guard any one who and welfare. It is your own Government we ask vo you to su you'to u on your Lieur, and Eurolling Officer. your supp

to sustain-your own cause 'we appeal to your own credits we wish two things are required this. One is to turnish the Government at low rates; the other, to invest your surplus men ey in Government securities But two things are necessary to bring the war to a

tion as the Government expenses are per ing this most desirable result. duced, so in proportion will its burdens. As part of this address, we append a letupon yo' by taxation be reduced. To to the from the Secretary of the Treasury, adduce livexpenses you must give value to its dressed to the Commissioners, giving the be increased, and the largest amount of government, and the exposition of the rea supplies secured with the least amount of money. There are two ways to give valu to our currency. The first is to diminish its volume, the second to have confidence in Covernment securities Both these depend upon yourseif.

There are two ways to diminish the vol ome of the currently. One is, to jurish the Government with your surplus supplies selves the Government indebtedness which subject that is to engage your attention. will be returned to you in interest upon her securities, and in your diminished bur-

perention, and the Commissioner . in a at mature consideration, deterprices jo, the several States, reducing erage prices heretofore about one third, or perhaps slightly more. An extract from the coosing rea arks of the Pres piness and welfare of our people after the ideas will inform you of the spirit of the war shall have terminated, are too deeple deliberations of the Convention.

"Never, in all my experience in deliber ative bodies, have I seen manifested more harmony, more courtesy, and more concili ation between the members themselves. and between them and the Chair, than have been exhibited in your entire proceed ings; and each member of the Convention bas, with earnest and conscientious faithfulness, endeavored to discharge his duty In all cases the grain must be dry and in to the Government and the people.

. "We have unitedly taken an advanced step in the reduction of prices by the calab-

> By exchange Toledo (O) Public Library

755 753 752 688 631 559 547 482 337 414 347 316 261 us to take in the exigencies of the coun-

0 12 9 5 23

"The people, I think, will appreciate our To the People of the States of North Carolina, action, and approved what duty required South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florand patriotism demanded; bue wi ether approved by all or not, ours is the responsi oility; and we leave it to the calm judg-At a meeting of the commissioners of ment of that public opinion which it goes our respective States to fix prices under the impressment laws, convened by order out to meet, and which, filled w th a just appreciation of the success of our struggling of the Secretary of War, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, at Montgon, cause, will determine justly upon the meas-

> naintain its' Congress has provided that the expenses if the Government are to be paid in treasu ry notes and certificates of indebtedness bearing six per cent interest, payable twocace, an! free from taxation. . These cer ficates are intended to reduce the volume

ares which we have taken, financially, to

reditors of the Government, as a measure or their own interest, and to sustain the credit of the currency to take these certificates for all surpluses beyond what their necessities may require in treasury notes ists and others being invested in the purchase of the non taxable six per cent, bonds provided to be sold for the redemption of these notes, the currency will be reduced to the actual business wants of the country. successful close. Men and money. Meh its credit restored, prices lowered, the exto fight our battles, and money to provide penses of the Government economized, tax the means to support our armies in the field es dimmished and the financial system re--The patriotism of the country has son- airzed in time of war, such as we have been

currency, so that its purchasing power may most concise view of the condition of the sons which influenced the action of the Convention.

TREASURY DIPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, Sept. 3, 1864.

To the Commissioners of prices for the sev-Mostgomery, Ala:

a general convention of the commissioners and take Government securities, and noth must be plain to you that this will-sustain of the several Stales, to consider the practhe Government credit, and that it is in the thinky and expediency of uniform sened your power to accomplish it. It must also ules of prices I avail myself of the occasion be plain to you that this is to yo rown to offer you, with great respect and defer best interests, as you will then hold your-jence, some remarks upon the important

The condition of affe currency, and the embarrassments resulting from its derangdens of taxation. But do you distrust the ment, are well known to all. When gold Government securities? If you do, you seels at twenty for one as compared with indications, there will be so difficulty in distrust your own cause, and by so doing treasn y notes, everybody understands that finding purchasers for our bonds, among impede the progress of your independence | the cur ency is depreciated; and when it is | those who are sending them abroad? There and one of your States was represented said that the Government supplies are pur chused with this depreciated currency, we all understand as well that the expendiapon a uniform schedule of maxi- tures must necessarily by heavy. But these evils should not be allowed to go further .-The ability of the Government to conduct the war to a successful issue, and the han war shall have terminated, are too deeply involved. And in the tunctions conterred upon you by Congress seems to reside, un ier existing laws, the only power capable of interposing a theck to the progress of

Looking them to the dignity of your of fice, and the momentous results depending upon your action, I have thought it my du ty to communicate to you every it formation poss seed by this de; ar ment that may and your judgment in the discharge of your fallibly be paid; that every man's proper important duties.

One active cause of the depreciation is his ment of a uniform maximum self-club distrust of the Government securities; and wealth to defray the annual interest, then to sustain the credit of the currency. The to sustain the credit of the currency. The table with the case of the currency of the sustain the credit of the currency. The table with the case of the currency of which are to be returned to this Depot.

A. H. KIRBY. Agent,
Depot No. 1, Sec. 4, 5th C. D., S. C.

200

A. H. Willed and a continuent of a uniform maximum selficiable distructions and to sustain the credit of the currency. The invited a capital to defrag the annual interest, then to sustain the credit of the currency. The invited a capital to defrag the annual interest, then to sustain the credit of the currency. The invited a capital to defrag the annual interest, then to sustain the credit of the currency. The invited a capital to defrag the annual interest, then way to prevent the annual interest, then to sustain the credit of the currency. The invited a capital to defrag the annual interest, then to sustain the credit of the currency. The invited a capital to defrag the annual interest, then way to prevent the annual interest, then way to prevent the smallest beautiful to sustain the credit of the currency. The invited a capital to defrag the annual interest, then way to prevent the smallest beautiful.

The entire public debt, funded and an purchasing and hol-

funded, was, on the first of July last, ding the bonds that thus continue a chambout, \$1,250,000,000. upon their estates. The expenses from 1st July to 31st December are esti-

mated at about, 325,000;000

Wood

Making an aggregate of, \$1,575,000,000.
In this amount is included \$250,000,000
of 4 per cent bonds, to be issued in place
of a like amount of old currency. funded of a like amount of old currency, funded under the ac of 17th February, 1864; but a considerable portion of this sum will be returned into the Treasury under the tax act—or, in other words, the whole sum produced by the taxation of the present year, will be applicable to the reduction of this aggregate of \$1,575,000,000. Let a liberal allowance, however, be made for oppo-site contingencies, and let the debt on the 1st of January, 1865, be set down in round numbers at \$1,5 0,000,000. Let the war be supposed to continue, and its progress to add \$500,000,000 more to the national debt, making an aggregate finally \$2,000,000,000. This would entril upon us an annual interest of \$140.000,000.

Why should our ability to bear thi burthen be doubted? Before this war, it was alleged (and in my opinion with great truth) that a sum fully as great as this was annually paid in tribute to the North ern States. Why should it not be paid with equal case to our own Governme by whom it will be returned to us in the payment of interest?

It may be supposed by some that the magnitude of the debt, in proportion to our property, may lead to general insolveney and bankruptey. Let us examine the grounds of this possible apprehension. . If a planter whose property before the war was worth \$100,000, sell during its progress, wheat, corn, etc., to the value of \$100,000, and take Government bonds for the amount how does it incur the risk of being rained? And what is true of one citizen in this respect, or of one class, is equally true of the whole community.

The alarm must arise from inattention to the important consideration that we are selling to the Government, year by year, only the surplus of our annual productions There is one way, however, in which he deat may be made oppressive, as the following transaction will show. The Government paid on one occasion \$300,000 for certain supplies; and the party who received this sum bought with it, from a for-

and for the payment of whom the public debt is created, most easily and naturally learn, how much better they are served, when your moderation in restraining the public expenditures, confines within more prudent limits the mortgage upon your es tates; and with how much greater safety they may themselves become the purchasto pass into the hands of foreigners

The whole question, complicated as may a: first appear, is perfectly simple and of the currency, and are the most valuable lies in a nut shell. Congress has ordered means of payment offered by the Govern- the following expenditures to be made, viz: For pay of the army, \$75,000,000

125,000,000 portation, de. For provisions for the army, 100,000,000

830 ,000,000 eigners \$15,000 in gold, deliverable in accumulating in the hards of the capital- England. With the \$300,000 thus obtained, the foreigner then bought an equal amount of Government bonds, bearing 7

per cent, per annum interest. It follows that ar the end of the war, for \$15,000 thus acquired by t e citizen, the Government will owe a debt of \$300,000

The citizen will receive annually \$1.050 interest; the Government will pay annual iv \$21,000 Had he, on the contrary, plied the men, and we appeal to that same a customed to in time of peace. May we bought the bonds him elf, the \$21,000 ap patriotism on the part of these at home cheerfully to supply the means.

It must be known to you that in proper to the community, to unite in accompaish zens, and the country, as a whole, would have been neither richer nor poorer. I would carnestly impress upon your considcration, that when traced through all their various ramifications, this is at last the un form result of every case in which supplies are sold to the Government, and property of any description is bought with the money, to the exclusion of Government securities

It should be borne in mind that we have now no commercial class in this country; that the banks have but a limited capital eral States, assembled in Convention at of about \$60,000,000, and beyond this sum have no power to purchase Government bonds. The great mass of our citi The Secretary of War having requested zens then, of every class, must combine and take Government securities, and nothing else, in exchange for Treasury notes, or the public of the must infallibly go abroad. There is no ningle class of our own citizens, who have the power to purchase and hold \$1,500,000 of bonds. The question then is between public debt being taken by our entire population of all classes, or by forcigaers, in the manner, and on the terms already indicated. already indicated. Judging from present can be no escape from the ultimate pay ment of the debt; if held by foreigners we could not evade it if we would; if held b. our own prople, we would not if 'w could; and under no circumstances, I trust, would a suggestion, so dishonorable. be gravely entertained.

In the consideration of this question therefore, such an apprehension as this should be allowed no weight whatever Every man must take home to himself the conviction that in proportion to his prop erty, he is the debtor for his share of the determine is whether he will hold that share of the debt himself, or with a clear perception of the consequences, he will per mit it to be taken and held by foreigners ty is bound for its proportionate share. that all must pay taxes according to their

ding the bonds that thus continue a charge upon their estates.

The expenditures depend in a great degree upon the prices you shall fix; to you alone have Congress confided the power of exercising any control over this question. And through you, may those engaged in furnishing supplies to the Government.

They have directed these expenditures to be paid for in Treasury notes, and in certificates of indebtedness, bearing 6 per cent. interest and free from taxation; and for the security and ultimate redemption of the Treasury notes, they have provided non-taxable 6 per cent. bonds, which they direct me to sell for Treasury notes.

You have now before you the whole

You have now before you the whole scheme of the currency, and of the Government finances. That these supplies should cost no more than the sum provided, depends of course upon the prices and the prices are, to be regulated by you.

I have endeavored to show that the best interest of every citizen consists in the establishment of moderate prices; but no argument seems to me as forcible we allow attatement of the simple facts of the constant of the constant of the simple facts of the constant of the constan

This I have now endeavored to make.

It we suppose the purchases to have been made, and the community to be in possession of the \$300,000,000 of Treasury notes, the next question is, will they pass them about from hand to hand, in exchange for property at extravagant prices, until they gradually fall into the hands of foreigners, and are exchanged by them for the gradual prices, and are exchanged by them for the gradual prices, and are exchanged by them for the gradual prices of the Go ernment bonds; or will every citizen take the Government bonds himself. I have endeavored to prove that our true interest consists in following the latter

Hoping that you may concur in these views and that your deliberations may re sult in promiting the welfare of our suffer-

I remain your most obedient servant, G. A TRENHOLM, Secretary of Treasury. To the foregoing letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, we can add nothing to the people to come to the support of the Gov-ernment in a measure of reform which we are attempting to inaugurate, and the success of which is so essential, if at indis-

pensable to the life of the Confederacy. JOHN J. McRAY,
WILEY W MASON,
U. B. WILKINSON, Montgomery, Sept. 27, 1864.

GEORGIA. We are still without any definite info metion from our army in Georgie, as we suppose, to the embarge haid by Hood on the sending of disputables, following extracts may assist in disp

the fog which just now shrouds everything in that quarter:

The affair at Altoona has been greatly magnified in importance, so ed. Gen. French's division made a reconnoisance in the direction of the enemy's position, but finding them strongly posted in greatly superior lorde, withdrew with comparatively a slight loss. Our informant does not believe the rumor current in the city yesterday, that Stewart's corps had Altoons, with two thousand prisoners. Altoona is one of Sherman's largest depots in

his rear, and of course he had it strongly

garrissoned and fortified. A private letter from an officer of distineti n in the army, dated Dallas, October 7th, says: "Stewart's corps cut the road near Ackworth, tearing up twelve or fifteen miles, and capturing the garrison at Ac-Bluut's Station The prisoners taken number about four hundred. Gen. French attacked Altoona, took two or three works and about one hundred prisoners, but did not attack their last position, as he did not consider the capture of the place would compensate for the inevitable loss of life. We are at this place, going -where I will not say."

Sheridan's Movements.

It is the impression in some quarters, that Sheridan, after leaving a part of his forces at Strasburg, will send the remainder to reinforce Grant. The repair of the rairroad from Manassas to Strasburg will chable him to procure his supplies from portation of his troops to Alexandria, if he contemplates sending them by water to the and of Grant. The enemy has been reout the removal of the materials from the Rappahanuock, where they had been collected for the re building the bridge across that stream, looks as if he had abandoned the idea of moving in the direction of Gordonsville. Passengers from Fredericksburg say that 600 Federal cavalry were in Stafford on Monday last, marching in the direction of Fredericksburg; but as they were in the upper part of the county, they were probably only a raiding party from the vicinity of Orange Ranroad, and not the salvance of an army.

The concentration of a large force at Manassas most have been with the original intention of moving in the direction of Gordonsville; but crents in the Valley may have caused him to change his fregramme. We are of opinion that the larger portion of the tro ps under Sheridan will be sent to Grant by transports from

FOOTSTEPS OF LOVE.-The first step towards love is to play with a cousin. There is a "freedom from starch" in the intsreourse of young people in this relation-ship, that ripens as naturally into affection as teds into fruit, or tadpoles into bullfrogs.